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(REV. 11-2000)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

624-9936

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

09/937658INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
PCT/SE00/00596INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE
28 March 2000PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED
1 April 1999

TITLE OF INVENTION

APPARATUS FOR GASIFICATION OF SPENT LIQUOR

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

Nilsson, Bengt

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☐ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below.
4. ☒ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
 - a. ☒ is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☐ An English language translation of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
 - a. ☐ is attached hereto.
 - b. ☐ has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
7. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been communicated by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)).
9. ☐ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ An English language translation of the annexes of the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).

Items 11 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A FIRST preliminary amendment. To be entered prior to calculation of claims fees.
14. ☐ A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment.
15. ☐ A substitute specification.
16. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
17. ☐ A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.
18. ☐ A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
19. ☐ A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
20. ☒ Other items or information: Applicant claims small entity status.

International Search Report
Copies of documents cited in 1449 Form
International Preliminary Examination Report

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U.S. APPLICATION NO. (known, file 37 CFR 1.53) 09/937658		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/SE00/00596		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER 624-9936	
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21. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The following fees are submitted: BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)): Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO \$1000.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$860.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$710.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$690.00 International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$100.00 ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
				\$ 1000	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(e)).				\$ 130	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE	\$	
Total claims	11 - 20 =	0	x \$18.00	\$	
Independent claims	1 - 3 =	0	x \$80.00	\$	
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(S) (if applicable)				+	\$270.00
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$	1130
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.				+	\$ -565
SUBTOTAL =				\$	565
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(f)).				\$	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$	565
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +				\$	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$	565
				Amount to be refunded:	\$
				charged:	\$

a. ☒ A check in the amount of \$ 565 to cover the above fees is enclosed.

b. ☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of \$ _____ to cover the above fees.
 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

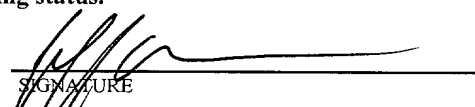
c. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required, or credit any
 overpayment to Deposit Account No. 50-0687. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. Order No. 62624

d. ☐ Fees are to be charged to a credit card. **WARNING:** Information on this form may become public. **Credit card
 information should not be included on this form.** Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

**NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR
 1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.**

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO.

Customer No. 20736


 SIGNATURE
 Jeffrey S. Melcher
 NAME
 35,950
 REGISTRATION NUMBER

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re PATENT Application of
Nilsson

Group Art Unit: Unknown

U.S. National Phase of
PCT/SE00/00596

Examiner: Unknown

Filed: September 28, 2001

Att. Docket No.: 624-9936

For: **APPARATUS FOR GASIFICATION OF SPENT LIQUOR**

* * * * *

September 28, 2001

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT TO BE ENTERED BEFORE CALCULATION OF
CLAIMS FEES AND CONSIDERED PART OF THE ORIGINAL FILING AND
EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENT

Hon. Asst. Commissioner of Patents
and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Please preliminarily amend the subject application as follows:

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 4, 5 and 7-10 as follows:

4. (Amended) Arrangement according to Claim 2, characterized in that from the said coolant liquid bath (1) or from the said supply line (19) there is also a second supply line (15) which is designed to convey the same coolant liquid to a gap (13) between the said upper reactor part (2) and an outer vessel (1), preferably a pressure vessel, which surrounds the reactor part (2), for cooling the reactor part (2).
5. (Amended) Arrangement according to Claim 2, characterized in that at least a part of the coolant liquid in the said coolant liquid film is arranged to be conveyed from the wall (18) back to the coolant liquid bath (10).
7. (Amended) Arrangement according claim 1, characterized in that the said phase of combustible gaseous material is arranged to be conveyed from the said upper reactor part (2), via the said lower separating part (8), through the said coolant liquid bath (10), or through a spray curtain of coolant liquid which is collected in the said coolant liquid bath (10).
8. (Amended) Arrangement according claim 1, characterized in that the said separating part (8) also comprises a second wall (17), the wall (18) being lined by the said second wall (17) so that a space is formed between the wall (18) and the second wall (17), which space is arranged to be supplied with coolant liquid via the supply line (19), and the walls (17, 18) being arranged so that the coolant liquid is

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made to flow over a spillway in order to form the said coolant liquid film along at least one side of the wall (18).

9. (Amended) Arrangement according claim 1, characterized in that the separating part (8) also comprises a lower part (25) with a third wall (26), which third wall is cooled by means of liquid in/from the said product liquid bath (11), the said third wall (26) preferably being arranged such that the liquid is made to flow over a spillway in order to form a liquid film along at least one side of the said third wall.

10. (Amended) Arrangement according claim 1, characterized in that an upper end (9) of the separating part (8) adjoins and at least partially supports the reactor part (2), as a result of which a lining (3) of the reactor part also adjoins the said upper end of the separating part.

Explanation of Amendment:

The claims have been amended as shown by [deletions] and insertions.

4. (Amended) Arrangement according to Claim 2 [or 3], characterized in that from the said coolant liquid bath (1) or from the said supply line (19) there is also a second supply line (15) which is designed to convey the same coolant liquid to a gap (13) between the said upper reactor part (2) and an outer vessel (1), preferably a pressure vessel, which surrounds the reactor part (2), for cooling the reactor part (2).

5. (Amended) Arrangement according to Claim 2 [or 3], characterized in that at least a part of the coolant liquid in the said coolant liquid film is arranged to be conveyed from the wall (18) back to the coolant liquid bath (10).

7. (Amended) Arrangement according [to any one of the preceding claims] claim 1, characterized in that the said phase of combustible gaseous material is arranged to be conveyed from the said upper reactor part (2), via the said lower separating part (8), through the said coolant liquid bath (10), or through a spray curtain of coolant liquid which is collected in the said coolant liquid bath (10).

8. (Amended) Arrangement according [to any one of the preceding claims] claim 1, characterized in that the said separating part (8) also comprises a second wall (17), the wall (18) being lined by the said second wall (17) so that a space is formed between the wall (18) and the second wall (17), which space is arranged to be supplied with coolant liquid via the supply line (19), and the walls (17, 18) being arranged so that the coolant liquid is made to flow over a spillway in order to form the said coolant liquid film along at least one side of the wall (18).

9. (Amended) Arrangement according [to any one of the preceding claims] claim 1, characterized in that the separating part (8) also comprises a lower part (25) with a third wall (26), which third wall is cooled by means of liquid in/from the said product liquid bath (11), the said third wall (26) preferably being arranged such that the liquid

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is made to flow over a spillway in order to form a liquid film along at least one side of the said third wall.

10: (Amended) Arrangement according [to any one of the preceding claims] claim 1, characterized in that an upper end (9) of the separating part (8) adjoins and at least partially supports the reactor part (2), as a result of which a lining (3) of the reactor part also adjoins the said upper end of the separating part.

REMARKS

Consideration and allowance of the subject application are respectfully requested.

Claims 1-11 are pending in the application.

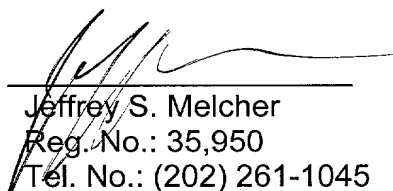
The claims have been amended merely to remove multiple dependencies.

Early and favorable action on the merits are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Manelli Denison & Selter, PLLC

By


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APPARATUS FOR GASIFICATION OF SPENT LIQUOR

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 The present invention relates to an arrangement
for understoichiometric gasification of spent liquor
from chemical pulp production, comprising an upper
reactor part, which upper reactor part is provided with
a burner for the spent liquor and with an internally
clad reactor jacket, and a lower separating part,
10 comprising at least one wall, for separating a phase of
solid and/or molten material, formed on gasification,
from a phase of combustible gaseous material, which
separating part is arranged to essentially convey the
said phase of solid and/or molten material to a product
15 liquid bath. The arrangement is principally intended
for use in conjunction with the recovery of energy and
chemicals from an expended cooking liquor from
production of chemical paper pulp from a material
containing lignocellulose.

20

PRIOR ART AND PROBLEMS

For many years, the commercially dominant
process for recovering energy and chemicals from so-
called black liquor, which has been obtained in paper
25 pulp production by the sulphate method, has generally
been the so-called Tomlinson process, in which a so-
called recovery boiler is used.

A more modern process is described in Swedish
patent SE-C-448,173, which process is based on
30 understoichiometric gasification/pyrolysis (i.e. with
an oxygen deficit) of the black liquor in a reactor.
The products are in this case a phase of solid and/or
molten material, essentially comprising sodium
carbonate, potassium hydroxide and sodium sulphide, and
35 an energy-rich, combustible gas phase, essentially
comprising carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, methane,
hydrogen gas and hydrogen sulphide. The mixture of
solid/molten phase and gas phase is cooled and
separated in a separating part connected to the reactor

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by means of direct contact with green liquor, the solid/molten phase dissolving in the green liquor. The green liquor is then conveyed for conventional causticizing for production of white liquor. The gas phase is used as fuel for generating steam and/or electrical power.

Other known reactors of the same type as in SE-C-448,173 are disclosed, for example, in WO94/20677, WO93/0229 and WO93/24704. The separating part is usually arranged so that its outer walls constitute a continuation of an outer wall of the reactor, a constriction being present between the reactor and the separating part. The constriction, which usually has the shape of a truncated cone, bears a ceramic lining in the reactor. In connection with the constriction, there is also usually a downpipe with some form of cooling ring, which is arranged to spray water or green liquor into the flow of solid/molten material and gas from the reactor. The solid/molten material in the flow from the reactor is dissolved in the water or the green liquor.

It is known from WO95/35410 to use returned green liquor to create a thin wetting film on the inside of a downpipe at the outlet from the reactor.

It has been found that previously known constructions of the separating part, with its cooling ring, and of the transition between the reactor and the separating part entail a number of relatively serious problems. Thus, for example, thermal stresses arise in both the cooling ring and in the ceramic lining. The substantial constriction between reactor and separating part also leads to a turbulent flow in which smelt droplets recirculate to the lining and cooling ring. A related problem is that the cooling ring is very exposed to corrosion on account of the action of hot smelt, which can lead to cracks and leakage in the cooling ring, which in turn can cause very serious damage to the ceramic lining. Another problem is that of avoiding absorption of the gas phase, especially its

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carbon dioxide content, in green liquor formed. In such absorption, there is an undesired increase in the carbonate content and also hydrogen carbonate. For this reason, it is not advantageous to wet the inside of the
5 downpipe with green liquor.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to reduce or eliminate the abovementioned problems by
10 making available an arrangement for understoichiometric gasification of spent liquor from chemical pulp production which has an improved design of the transition between reactor and separating part. According to the invention, the cooling ring can be
15 dispensed with, while the separating part is cooled efficiently and in a corrosion-inhibiting manner, and yet absorption of carbon dioxide in the green liquor formed is to the greatest possible extent avoided. According to one aspect of the invention, the
20 transition is made essentially without constriction, creating conditions for a laminar outlet flow from the reactor.

The arrangement according to the invention is defined in Patent Claim 1.

25 According to the invention, the arrangement for gasification of spent liquor comprises means for creating a cooling and protective film along at least one side, preferably the inside, of a wall for the separating part, the said means comprising a supply
30 line for coolant liquid, which supply line, at its inlet end, is connected to a coolant liquid bath. The coolant liquid bath preferably consists of a condensate bath and is separate from a product liquid bath, i.e. separate usually from a green liquor bath.

35 The upper reactor part with ceramic lining is connected to a lower separating part cooled by a film of liquid, in which separating part smelt and combustion gas are separated. However, a considerable number of the reactions also take place in the

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separating part, which affords an extended reaction space. In the following description, however, this lower part is referred to only with respect to the separating stage.

5 According to one aspect of the invention, the coolant liquid film, the supply line and the coolant liquid bath are included in one circulation, the coolant liquid bath preferably consisting of a condensate bath through which the gas phase produced on
10 gasification is bubbled.

 According to another aspect of the invention, all or almost all the steel surfaces in the separating part are provided with liquid contact in the form of a liquid film or in the form of an adjoining liquid bath.

15 According to yet another aspect of the invention, the transition between reactor part and separating part is designed such that the constriction between them has an open area of at least 40% of the greatest internal area of the reactor part in the
20 horizontal plane. The reactor part and its lining are connected to the upper end of the separating part, which is directly or indirectly cooled by the said coolant liquid film. In this way, the conventional bottom cone in the reactor can be largely dispensed
25 with, and at the same time the conventional cooling ring is avoided.

 According to yet another aspect of the invention, the lower part of the lining is formed with a self-supporting construction made of ceramic material
30 stable against thermal shock.

 According to a further aspect of the invention, the reactor operates at a pressure of 1.5 - 150 bar (abs.), preferably 1.5 - 50 bar, although atmospheric pressure is also conceivable. The temperature in the
35 reactor can be 500 - 1600°C, preferably 700 - 1300°C.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURE

The invention will be described below on the basis of a preferred embodiment and with reference to

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Figure 1 which shows an arrangement according to the said embodiment.

Figure 1 shows a pressure vessel 1 made of pressure-vessel steel and adapted for a pressure of 35 bar at a maximum temperature of about 280°C. There is an insulation 6 covering the pressure vessel 1. Arranged inside the pressure vessel 1 there is an upper reactor part 2 which consists of a cassette 4 of sheet metal, with a ceramic lining 3.

A burner 5 for black liquor is arranged at the top of the reactor part 1, connected to inlets (not shown) for black liquor and oxygen gas and/or another oxygen-containing gas such as air. The reactor part has, at the bottom, an opening 7 which preferably has an open area of at least 40% of the greatest internal area of the reactor part in the horizontal plane. The separating part 8 is connected to the reactor part at the opening 7. Arranged outside the separating part 8 there is a coolant liquid bath 10, hereinafter referred to as the condensate bath. In the embodiment shown, the condensate bath 10 is accommodated in the same vessel 1 as the reactor part 2, the separating part 8 and a product liquid bath 11, hereinafter referred to as the green liquor bath. In the embodiment shown, the green liquor bath 11 lies partially under the condensate bath 10, these baths being separated by a horizontal dividing wall 12.

There is a gap 13 between the pressure vessel 1 and the jacket of the reactor part 2. In this gap 13, the pressure is essentially the same as in the reactor, namely 35 bar, and the temperature is about 240°C, which corresponds to the saturation temperature at 35 bar. Connected to the gap there is an inlet 14 for a coolant medium, in the embodiment shown a coolant liquid which consists of condensate from the condensate bath 10. This coolant liquid is supplied to the gap 13 via a supply line 15 with a pump, ending in an annular line 16 with a number of outlets 14.

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5 The condensate bath 10 has a liquid surface which preferably lies under the lower part of the reactor part 2. According to the invention, condensate from the condensate bath 10 is also used for cooling the separating part 8, with condensate being supplied to the separating part 8, more precisely to the intermediate space between two concentric cylindrical plates 17, 18 of upwardly narrowing cross section, via a second supply line 19 which is in communication with the supply line 15. A countercurrent condenser (not shown) can advantageously be arranged in the connection between the lines 15 and 19, belonging to a subsequent operational stage for gas cooling. The condensate fills the space between the two plates 17, 18 and, via a spillway, forms a liquid film on the inside of the inner plate 18, after which it flows back out into the condensate bath 10. In the figure, S3 denotes a compensating tank for the condensate 10 which runs over the spillway 21.

20 The ceramic lining 3 of the reactor part 2 is supported at the lower edge by brackets (not shown) fixed to the pressure vessel or to some part of the upper edge 9 of the separating part 8. In the embodiment shown, the upper edge 9 of the separating part constitutes an inwardly angled continuation of the outer cylindrical plate 17, this plate 17 extending a distance further up than the plate 18. The edge 9 and its downwardly directed end collar 9A are also cooled by the condensate which flows between the plates 17 and 18 and along the edge 9 and the collar 9A over the upper end of the plate 18, thereafter continuing as a liquid film along the inside of the plate 18.

35 As an alternative to the embodiment shown, one or more further concentric cylindrical plates of upwardly narrowing cross section can be arranged in conjunction with the two plates 17 and 18. In this case, a spillway of the same type as the one described above can be arranged so that a liquid film of condensate is also formed on the outside of the

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outermost plate. Another possible alternative is that the outer plate 17 shown in the figure has openings at its transition with the edge 9, and condensate is able to flow out of these openings in order to form a liquid film on the outside of the plate 17.

According to the embodiment, the separating part also has a lower part 25 which separates the condensate bath 10 from the green liquor bath 11. This lower part comprises a cylindrical wall 26 which is cooled by means of liquid from the green liquor bath 11, this wall being arranged so that the green liquor is made to flow over a spillway in order to form a liquid film along the inside of the wall 26. The cylindrical wall 26 is in this case lined by a second cylindrical wall 24, and green liquor from the green liquor bath 11 is supplied to the space between these two cylindrical plates and then flows over the upper edge of the inner plate 26 and along its inside. The cylindrical wall 24 extends a short distance further up than the wall 26 and has at the top an inwardly angled edge 27 and a collar 28 directed down from this edge. The green liquor bath 11, or at least its upper part with its surface, is accommodated inside the lower part 25 of the separating part. The surface can be protected, if appropriate, by a layer of inert gas, for example nitrogen gas, or with propane, etc. As is indicated in the figure, the space between the walls 24 and 26 is thus supplied with a flow from two sources S1 and S2. The one source S1 can consist of the green liquor bath 11 and the other source S2 can consist of a vessel containing inert gas, which inert gas is mixed into the flow with the green liquor. In this way, no separate supply of inert gas is needed.

As an alternative to the illustrated embodiment of the lower part 25 of the separating part, it is also possible to supply condensate here, instead of or in addition to the green liquor, in order to form the coolant liquid film. Another alternative is that condensate is supplied to the space between the walls

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24 and 26, and the edge 27 and the collar 28 are arranged outwards and downwards, respectively, from the inner wall 26, so that the condensate is also made to form a liquid film on the outside of the wall 24.

5 A further possible alternative is for one or more further cylindrical concentric walls to be provided, with condensate being made to form a liquid film on the outside of the outermost wall, while green liquor is made to form a liquid film on the inside of
10 the innermost wall.

The actual gasification process is known per se and will not be described in detail, but the principle is that black liquor is gasified in the reactor part 2, at a pressure of 35 bar and at a temperature of about
15 950°C, with formation of a phase of solid and/or molten material and a gas phase of combustible material. The solid/molten phase falls straight down into the green liquor bath 11 under its own weight and is dissolved there, while the gas phase is forced out into a gap 20
20 between the downward extension of the plate 18, or 17, and the inwardly lying cylindrical wall 24 which, at the lower edge, is joined in a sealed manner to the dividing wall 12. The green liquor bath 11 lies to the inside of the cylindrical wall 24 and under the
25 dividing wall 12. Contact is as far as possible avoided between gas phase and green liquor bath. The gas phase continues through the gap 20 and is then forced to bubble through the condensate bath 10, whereupon any particles entrained in the gas are dissolved in the
30 condensate and the gas is thus washed and saturated with moisture. The hot, humidified gas then reaches the gap 13 and is then drawn through an outlet 21 in the pressure vessel 1. In the embodiment shown, there is a common outlet 21 for gas and recirculating condensate.
35 In an alternative embodiment, separate outlets can be provided, in which case a gas outlet can be arranged in or at the upper part of the pressure vessel 1. The gas passes via a line 22 onwards for energy recovery in the form of steam and/or electrical power (gas and steam

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The invention is not limited to the embodiment described above, and can be modified within the scope of the attached patent claims. For example, the arrangement can be used in understoichiometric gasification of spent liquors other than conventional black liquor, for example spent sulphite liquors, spent bleaching liquors or black liquor with potassium base.

The principle for cooling the separating part can of course also be used in connection with a reactor which is not liquid-cooled.

The condensate bath 10 does not necessarily have to be accommodated in the vessel 1 but can be arranged in a separate vessel, for example according to WO95/35410, where the gas phase is driven from the reactor outlet to a counter-current falling-film condenser with a condensate bath in the lower part, through which condensate bath the gas is forced to bubble. The coolant liquid in the liquid film on the plate 18 can in this case be collected at the lower edge of the plate and then conveyed to the condensate bath in the separate vessel. The arrangement according to the invention can also be designed such that the gas is not allowed to bubble through the condensate bath.

The invention can also be used in conjunction with a system of two or more reactors, in which case

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any condensate movement/coolant liquid movement can be coordinated in an optimum manner. It will also be appreciated that the separating part and green liquor bath can be designed in other ways without departing from the concept of the invention.

In its widest aspect, the coolant liquid does not need to consist of a condensate in the system, as long as Patent Claim 1 is satisfied, the problems set out in the list of problems defined hereinabove being reduced or eliminated. The coolant liquid can also consist of used cooking liquor, i.e. thin liquor/black liquor.

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PATENT CLAIMS

1. Arrangement for understoichiometric gasifi-
5 cation of spent liquor from chemical pulp production,
comprising an upper reactor part (2), which upper
reactor part is provided with a burner (5) for the
spent liquor and with an internally clad reactor jacket
10 (4), and a lower separating part (8), comprising at
least one wall (18), for separating a phase of solid
and/or molten material, formed on gasification, from a
phase of combustible gaseous material, which separating
part (8) is arranged to essentially convey the said
15 phase of solid and/or molten material to a product
liquid bath (11),
c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the said reactor
part (2) has a transition to the separating part (8),
which transition has an open area of at least 40% of
20 the greatest internal area of the reactor part in the
horizontal plane, the said separating part (8) also
comprising means for creating a cooling and protecting
liquid film along at least one side of the said wall
(18), the said means comprising a supply line (19) for
coolant liquid, which supply line, at its inlet end
25 (21), is connected to a coolant liquid container (10)
which is separate from the said product liquid bath
(11).

2. Arrangement according to Claim 1,
30 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the coolant liquid
container consists of a condensate bath for coolant
liquid arranged outside the separating part (8), but
inside an outer vessel (1), preferably a pressure
vessel.

35 3. Arrangement according to Claim 1,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the coolant liquid
container consists of an accumulator tank for thin
liquor/black liquor obtained from subsequent recovery

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systems or after use of white liquor in the cooking process in pulp production.

4. Arrangement according to Claim 2 or 3,
5 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that from the said
coolant liquid bath (10) or from the said supply line
(19) there is also a second supply line (15) which is
designed to convey the same coolant liquid to a gap
(13) between the said upper reactor part (2) and an
10 outer vessel (1), preferably a pressure vessel, which
surrounds the reactor part (2), for cooling the reactor
part (2).

5. Arrangement according to Claim 2 or 3,
15 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that at least part of
the coolant liquid in the said coolant liquid film is
arranged to be conveyed from the wall (18) back to the
coolant liquid bath (10).

20 6. Arrangement according to Claim 5,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the said coolant
liquid bath (10) is at least partially arranged in a
space between the said separating part (8) and an outer
vessel (1), preferably a pressure vessel, the wall (18)
25 being arranged so that the coolant liquid in the said
coolant liquid film flows down in the said coolant
liquid bath (10), and an outlet (21) for the coolant
liquid from the coolant liquid bath is preferably
arranged in the said outer vessel (1) at a level which
30 preferably lies under the reactor part (2).

7. Arrangement according to any of the preceding
claims,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the said phase of
35 combustible gaseous material is arranged to be conveyed
from the said upper reactor part (2), via the said
lower separating part (8), through the said coolant
liquid bath (10), or through a spray curtain of coolant

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liquid which is collected in the said coolant liquid bath (10).

8. Arrangement according to any of the preceding
5 claims,

c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the said separating
part (8) also comprises a second wall (17), the wall
(18) being lined by the said second wall (17) so that a
space is formed between the wall (18) and the second
10 wall (17), which space is arranged to be supplied with
coolant liquid via the supply line (19), and the walls
(17, 18) being arranged so that the coolant liquid is
made to flow over a spillway in order to form the said
coolant liquid film along at least one side of the wall
15 (18).

9. Arrangement according to any of the preceding
claims,

c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the separating part
20 (8) also comprises a lower part (25) with a third wall
(26), which third wall is cooled by means of liquid
in/from the said product liquid bath (11), the said
third wall (26) preferably being arranged such that the
liquid is made to flow over a spillway in order to form
25 a liquid film along at least one side of the said third
wall.

10. Arrangement according to any of the preceding
claims,

30 c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that an upper end (9) of
the separating part (8) adjoins and at least partly
supports the reactor part (2), as a result of which a
lining (3) of the reactor part also adjoins the said
upper end of the separating part.

35

11. Arrangement according to Claim 9,

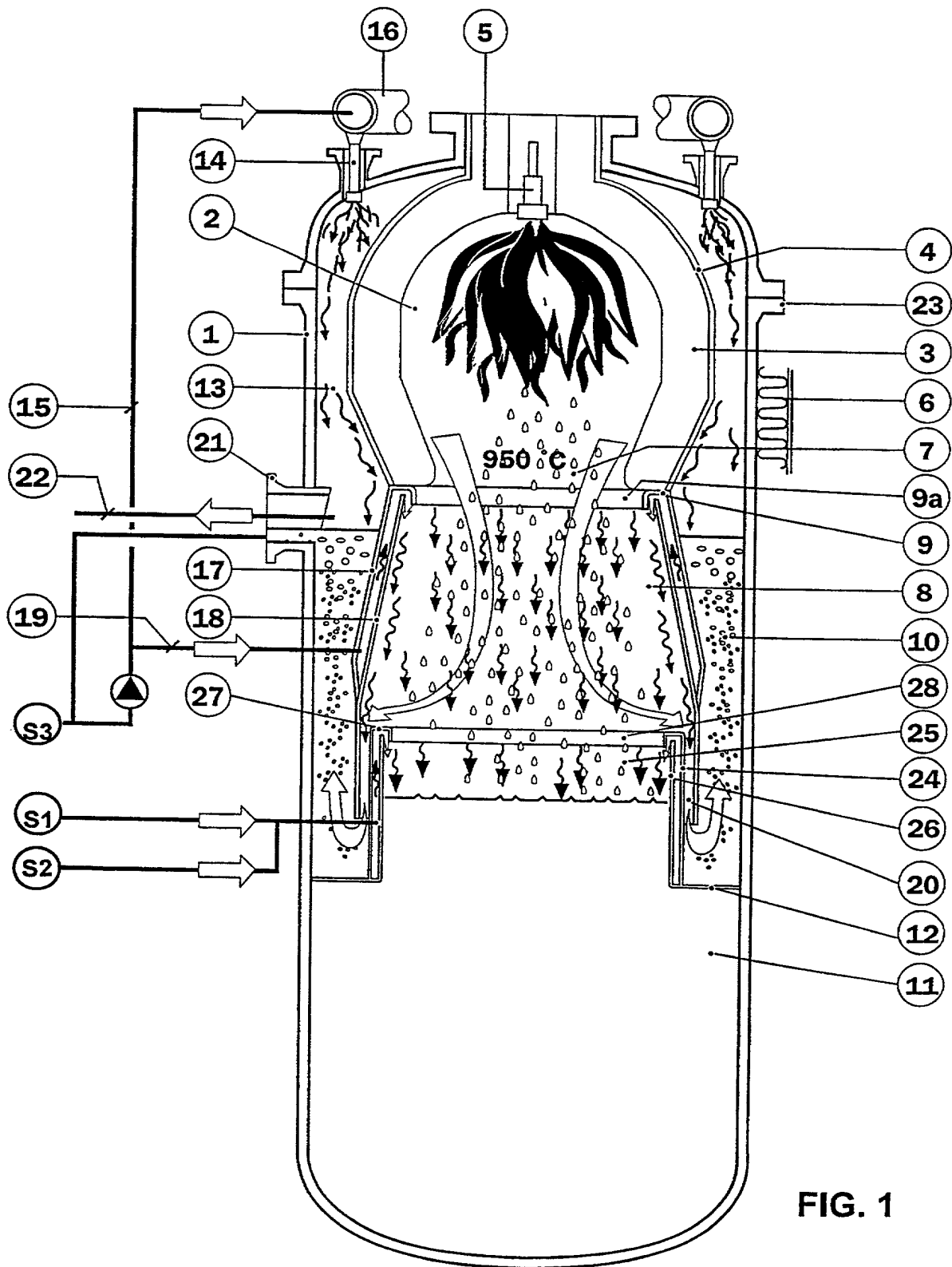
c h a r a c t e r i z e d i n that the said means for
creating the said coolant liquid film is arranged to

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also cool the upper adjoining end (9) of the separating part (8).

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RULE 63 (37 C.F.R. 1.63)
DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION IN THE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

☐ Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing or ☐ Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing (surcharge 37 CFR 1.16 (e) required)
As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, and I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the **INVENTION ENTITLED** "APPARATUS FOR GASIFICATION OF SPENT LIQUOR", the specification of which is:
☐ attached hereto as Attorney Docket No. 623-P9936, OR
☐ was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY) _____ As United States Application Number (Attorney Docket No. _____) or U.S. National Phase of PCT International Application No. PCT/SE00/00596.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. 1.56 including for continuation-in-part application, material information which becomes available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of the continuation-in-part application.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a) -(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT international Application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

PRIOR FOREIGN APPLICATION(S)			Priority Claimed		Certified Copy Attached	
Number	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Yes	No	Yes	No
SE 9901186-8	SWEDEN	04/01/1999	X			X

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) of any United States provisional Application(s) listed below.

PRIOR U.S. PROVISIONAL, NONPROVISIONAL AND/OR PCT APPLICATION(S)			Priority Claimed	
Application No. (series code/serial no.)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Status	Yes	No
PCT/SE00/00596	03/28/2000	PENDING	X	

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

I hereby appoint the registered practitioners at **Manelli, Denison & Selter, pllc**, represented by **Customer No.: 20736** to prosecute this application and transact all business in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office in connection therewith. ~~Direct all correspondence to Customer No.: 20736.~~

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